Canadian Network for Public Health Intelligence

Reducing human illness associated with infectious disease by supporting intelligence exchange, surveillance activities and outbreak investigations



Contributing to Global Public Health Intelligence Management

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Public Health Agency of Canada







Overview



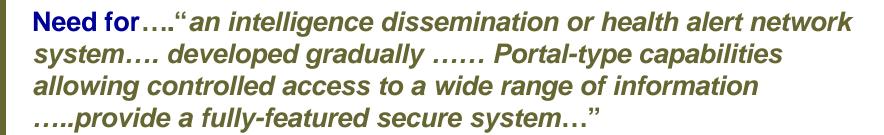
- ➤ CNPHI was developed to meet specific Fed/Prov/Terr public health stakeholder needs
- ➤ High-level view of CNPHI
 - Program Architecture
 - ■IT Architecture
- CNPHI Direction / Next steps
- CNPHI and PHIN





- Secure, integrated applications / framework to facilitate Pan-Canadian and jurisdiction-specific communication, surveillance, and event/program management.
- System / framework to meet both Pan-Canadian and jurisdictionspecific needs.
- Leverage existing legacy systems.
- Inter-jurisdiction case management.
- Comprehensive integrated system with best of breed alerting and surveillance modules to address overall Public Health program needs.
- IP/Ownership flexibility to accommodate on-going maintenance, modifications and enhancements; low cost.
- No products on market met unique inter-jurisdictional responsibilities / needs.





Need for.... "adoption of highly flexible and interoperable data platforms, that allow sharing of public health information ... into an outbreak management database platform."

Dr. David Naylor in the October 2003 Learning from SARS report

Bioterrorism preparedness

Public Health

Planning → Surveillance/Alerting → Response

Two sides of the same coin





- Security privacy confidentiality
- Accessibility: ease of access i.e. web-based
- Role-based and jurisdictional flexibility: differing roles have different functional abilities within each application based on public health roles and/or need
- Configurability and ease of enhancements: Program architecture designed to respect unique jurisdictional needs e.g. data sharing
- •Simple/Intuitive: Public Health professionals are busy people
- •Interoperability: Different systems need to be able to talk to each other.
- Anticipate international interoperability
- •Standards: Intelligence exchange and data standards

nphi

- Buy-in is a challenge:
 - Public Health professionals do not accept typical IT driven solutions
- Many program business rules are organic / not exact
- IT solutions must be extremely *flexible*, adaptable, and *respectful* of public health needs
- Ultimately, IT solutions MUST benefit public health and the lives of public health professionals

Unique Approach

Program Driven - I.T. Enabled





- Program driven
- 2. Respect jurisdictional responsibilities / accountabilities
- 3. Coordinated national alerting / notification
- 4. Support coordinated national responses
- 5. Automated communications
- 6. Address critical infostructure gaps
- 7. IT interoperability (and standards)
- 8. Full use of existing data (and standards)
- 9. Full use of existing expertise
- 10. Information / Intelligence rich

Unique Approach

Program Driven - I.T. Enabled





Microbiologists

Provincial Program Stakeholders

Epidemiologists Statisticians

Federal Program
Stakeholders

CNPHI
Development
Team

International Program Stakeholders

Engineers Computer Scientist Regional Program
Stakeholders

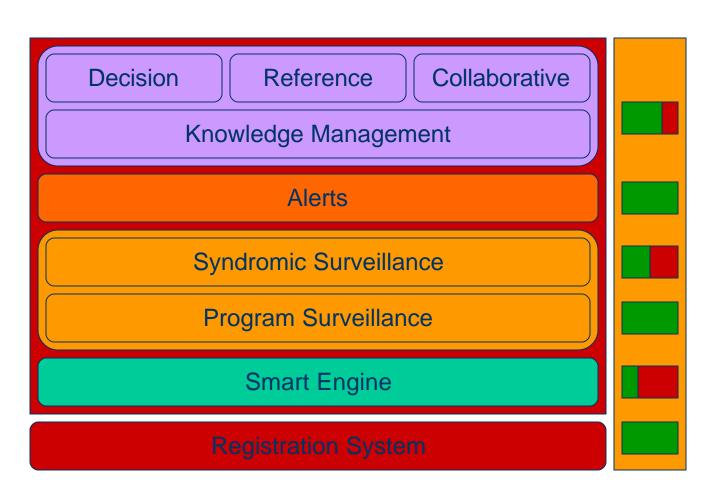
GIS Analysts ID modelers

Orange: Core CNPHI team

Light Blue: Stakeholders

CNPHI Modules

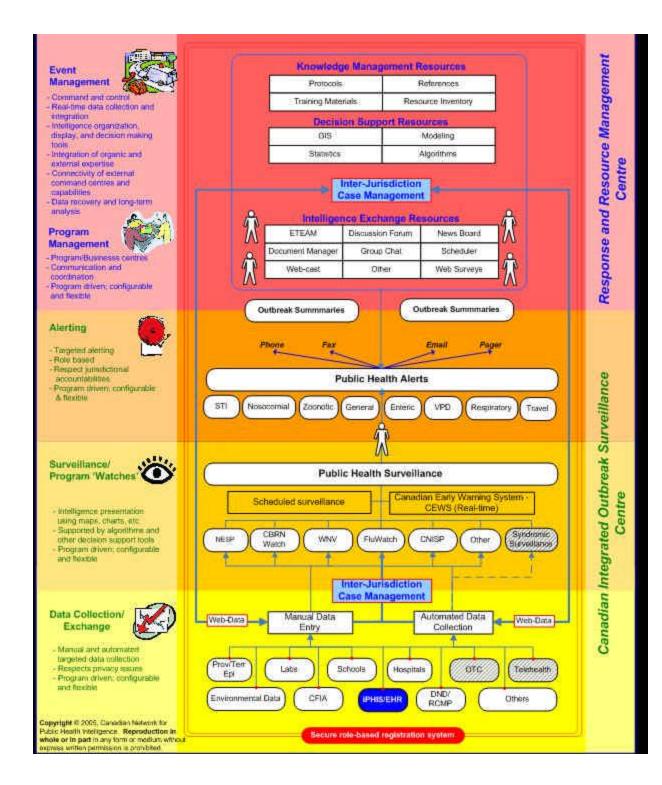




Scheduled completion: November 2005



CNPHI At a Glance



Response and Resource Management Centre



Event/Program Management & Collaboration:

Fed/Prov/Terr programs need secure communication tools to facilitate structured and organized communications, collaboration, command and control.

- Intra and inter-jurisdictional collaboration platforms
- Secure ability to share documents; schedule meetings; share data (including both lab and epi case data); communicate updates; coordinate response.

Knowledge Management:

Fed/Prov/Terr public health authorities require the capacity to manage reference materials, on-line texts, protocols, emergency contacts, resource inventory, training materials.

Inter-Jurisdictional Case Management:

Fed/Prov/Terr public health authorities require the ability to share case information when needed while respecting Prov/Terr privacy legislation.

Response and Resource Management Centre



Asian Tsunami

- Setup within 24 hours
- -16 people registered as writers and administrators
- -PHAC working group created



Winnipeg EOC

- CNPHI used to power EOC



CPHLN

 CNPHI used on day-to-day basis for both program and event management

Canadian Integrated Outbreak Surveillance Centre (CIOSC)

Alerting/Notification:

Fed/Prov/Terr programs are in need of Pan-Canadian alerting/notification system to communicate important public health messages both within and between jurisdictions.

- Targeted alerting (public health, front-line, etc)
- Role based
- Respects jurisdictional responsibilities
- Configurable & flexible
- Secure web-technology

Surveillance - Analysis - Data Exchange:

Fed/Prov/Terr programs are in need of an integrated platform to facilitate and consolidate Pan-Canadian program specific surveillance activities.

- -Program driven, configurable and flexible
- -Respect jurisdictional data ownership
- -Integrated platform to facilitate data collection and exchange
- -Intelligence presentation using maps and charts
- -Roll-based access and functionality
- -Investigation of syndromic surveillance

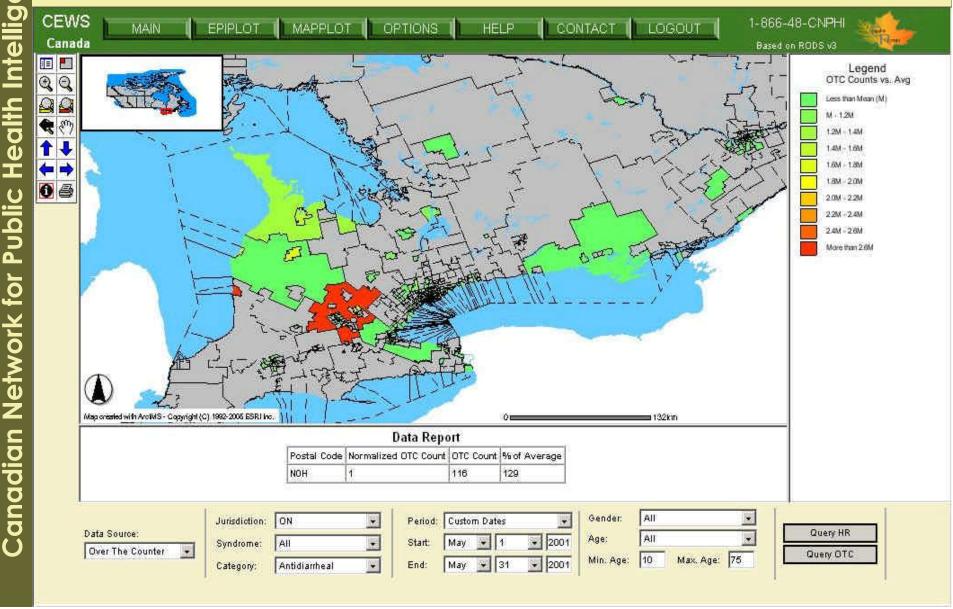
Public Health Alerting/Notification



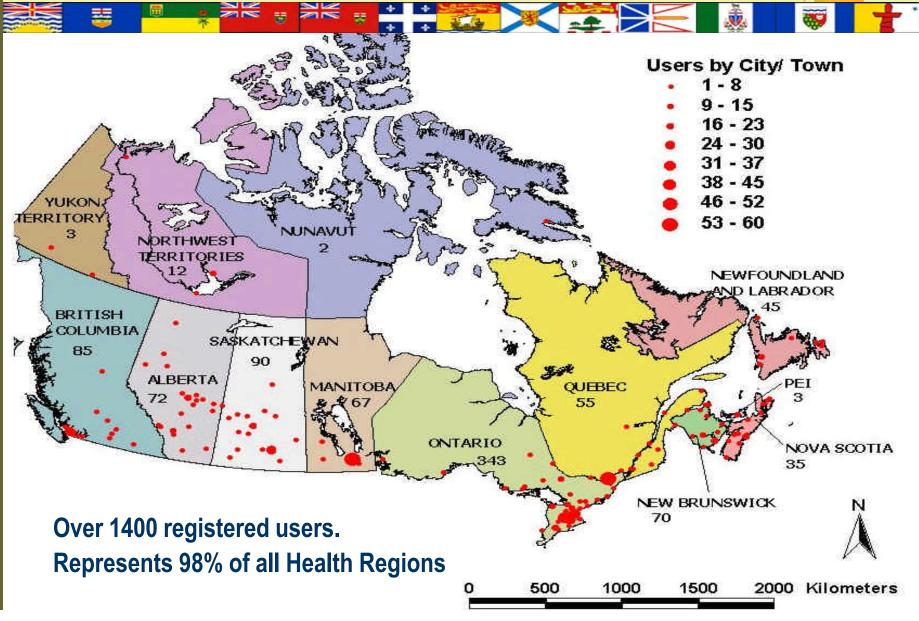


Public Health Surveillance







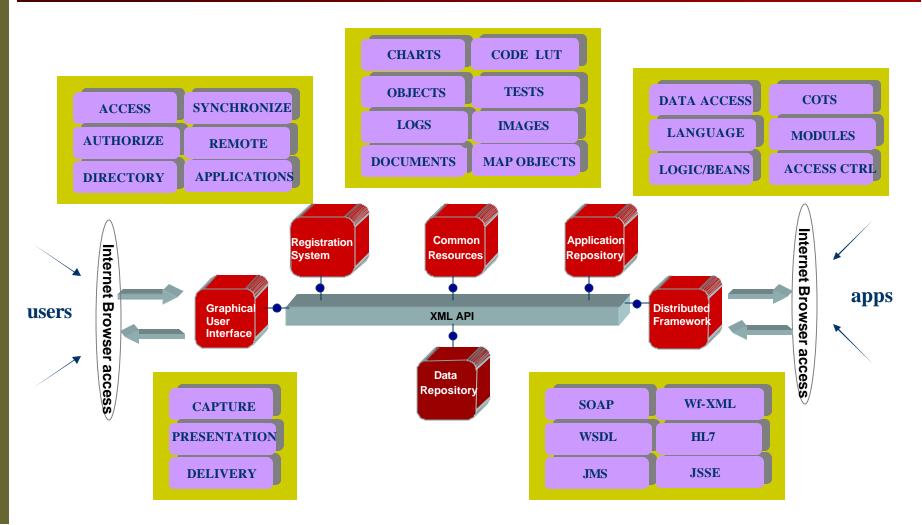


CNPHI IT Architecture





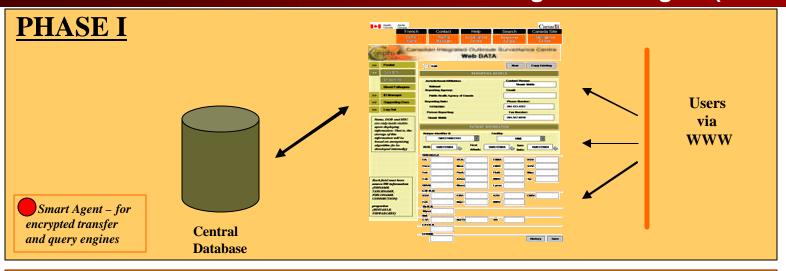
enhanced Federated Architecture for Collaborating Technologies (eFACT)

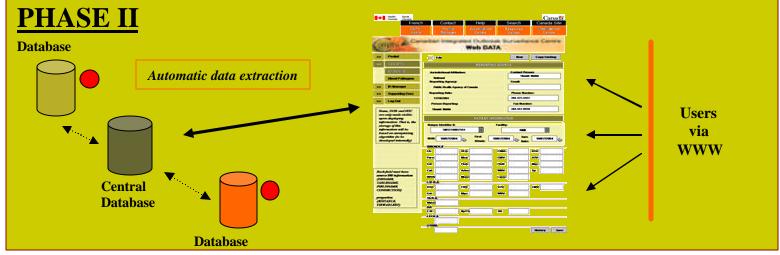


CNPHI IT Architecture



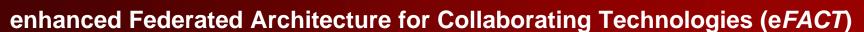


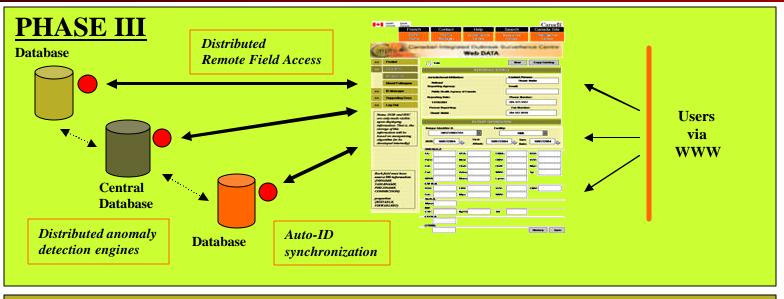


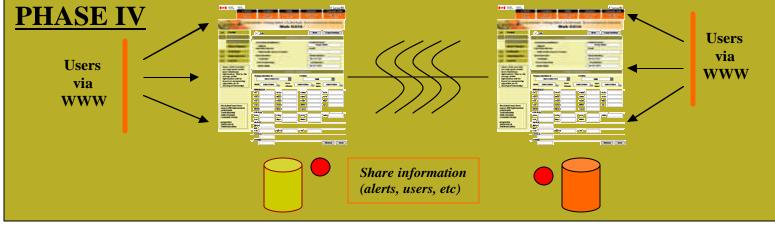


CNPHI IT Architecture









Direction / Next Steps



- •Continue to consolidate all PHAC alerting/notification, surveillance, and response IM/IT programs under CNPHI.
- •Continue to promote Pan-Canadian public health business rules and applications.
- Integrate jurisdiction-specific applications.
- •Implement Distributed Architecture to better meet jurisdictionspecific needs.
- •Engage/integrate non-traditional public health stakeholders into the network (CFIA, DND, Environment Canada, etc).
- •Support/integrate with complementary Pan-Canadian public health IM/IT initiatives (INFOWAY).
- •Partner with international public health authorities to facilitate international exchange of public health intelligence.



Like PHIN, the goal of CNPHI is to leverage the integration of disparate public health resources for the direct benefit of local, regional and national public health decision makers.

PHIN and CNPHI have similar focus areas:

- Detection and Monitoring
- Analysis
- Information Resources and Knowledge Management
- Alerting and Communications
- Response



Opportunity:

Cross-border integration to facilitate coordinated North American public health communications, surveillance and response.

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Web-site

www.cnphi-rcrsp.ca

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